

Radisson Hotel in Merrillville, Indiana. Twenty outstanding Northwest Indiana High School athletes will be honored at this notable event for their dedication and hard work. These outstanding students were chosen to receive the award by their respective schools on the basis of academic and athletic achievement. All proceeds from this event will go toward a scholarship fund to be awarded to local students.

This year's Hank Stram-Tony Zale Award recipients include Stacey Bailey of Hammond Clark High School, Michael Baron of Andrean High School, Phillip Barszczowski of Bishop Noll High School, Jason Carson of Lake Station Edison High School, Katie Dyer of Merrillville High School, Laura Helhowski of Hebron High School, Corrie Kaczmarek of Highland High School, Mark Korba of Portage High School, Amanda Meyer of Lake Central High School, Derrick Milenkoff of Hammond Morton High School, Sunny Oelling of Valparaiso High School, T. J. Pruzin of Crown Point High School, Courtney Schuttrow of Lowell High School, Kathryn Sliwa of Munster High School, Michael Tomaszewski of Griffith High School, Keith Turpin of Calumet High School, Robby Vrabel of Whiting High School, Natalie Vukin of Hobart High School, Christine Wajvoda of Hanover Central High School, and Sarah Zondor of Crown Point High School.

The featured speaker at this gala event will be Mr. Tom Dreesen. Tom Dreesen's name has appeared on major venue marquees in Las Vegas, Lake Tahoe, Reno and Atlantic City with artists like Frank Sinatra, Smokey Robinson, Natalie Cole and Sammy Davis, Jr. Dreesen, who opened for Frank Sinatra for well over a decade in club and concert appearances throughout the United States and Canada, has also appeared in many network television shows including the "Tonight Show," as well as "Columbo," "Gabriels Fire," "Murder, She Wrote" and "Touched by an Angel."

Kelly Komara, one of Purdue Women's Basketball's strongest players, will also be in attendance at this memorable event. Kelly was raised in Schererville, Indiana and graduated from Lake Central High School, where she played basketball and was named Indiana's Miss Basketball. While attending college at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Kelly has been an integral part of Purdue's successful basketball team. With Kelly's quick shooting, ball-handling skills and accurate free throws, she helped lead the Boilermakers to the final round of the 2001 NCAA tournament. Additionally, Kelly was named the Mid-east Regional's Most Outstanding Player.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the Silver Bell Club, Lodge 2365 of the Polish National Alliance of the United States, for hosting this celebration of success in sports and academics. The effort of all those involved in planning this worthwhile event is indicative of their devotion to the very gifted young people in Indiana's First Congressional District.

#### BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS OF INDIANA

**HON. JULIA CARSON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to extend

heartfelt congratulations to Boys and Girls Clubs of Indiana.

The Boys and Girls Clubs of America is the fastest growing youth guidance organization in the nation. They inspire and enable all young people, especially those from disadvantaged circumstances, to realize their fullest potential as productive, responsible and caring citizens. The core programs enrich the lives of our youth through character and leadership development, the arts, sports and fitness, health, and life skills. Though youth involvement reflects wonderful diversity of income, age, and gender, it is especially important that 66 percent of the youth involved come from families with an annual income under \$15,000.

In Indiana, the Boys and Girls Clubs, harnessing energy and altruism, serve 90,000 youth with financial assistance from 35 corporations, helping at more than 60 sites. Board members, professionals, volunteers and youth members make possible the outstanding achievements of the clubs' youth, developing competence, usefulness, belonging, and power of influence of the participating young people of Indiana and Indianapolis. It is a matter of special pride to me that the Boys and Girls Clubs of Indianapolis is headquartered in the same building where the 10th Congressional District Home Office is located.

It is my distinct pleasure to ensure that the accomplishments of this special combination of effort in my district are forever memorialized in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the United States of America. Today, I have the honor of paying special tribute to two Indiana Youth of the Year: State Winner Amy L. Gley and State Runner-Up Zachary Stavedahl.

Mr. Speaker, let all who read these pages know that a very special group of people offer an outstanding service to the communities of the Boys and Girls Clubs, while promoting superior leadership skills and a perseverance of overcoming life obstacles.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, two challenges seem in order today: I challenge our youth to remain steadfast in their leadership to preserve and enlarge the future accomplishments of the Boys and Girls Clubs. I challenge my colleagues in this House to act in all things they do here with special sensitivity to the contributions of this organization in its many efforts across the nation.

#### RACIAL PROFILING PROHIBITION ACT OF 2001

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 17, 2001*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today we introduce the Racial Profiling Prohibition Act of 2001 (RPPA). Congress is decades late in doing its part to insure that law enforcement officers no longer stop or detain people on the street because of their color or their apparent nationality or ethnicity.

It was not until 37 years ago that Congress passed the first civil rights law that had any teeth. The 1964 Civil Rights Act finally barred discrimination against people of color in employment, public accommodations and funding of public institutions. Yet, today, irrefutable, and widespread evidence from every state confirms racially and ethnically motivated

stops by police officers and shows that Congress has urgent, unfinished business to update the nation's civil rights laws.

This bill, which is overwhelmingly supported by both the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) and the Congressional Hispanic Caucus (CHC) as original co-sponsors, seeks to eliminate both legal and constitutional problems that arise when a person is stopped by a police officer because of skin color, nationality or ethnicity. Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (CRA), enacted in part to implement the 14th Amendment requirement of equal protection, forbids the use of public money for discriminatory purposes. The bill we introduce today, is based on both the 14th Amendment, which gives power to Congress to implement its equal protection responsibilities and on the spending clause of the Constitution, which allows Congress to put conditions on the receipt of federal funds.

The federal funds that are the focus of our bill today are the vast sums contained in our transportation legislation. The last transportation bill, known as TEA-21 (Transportation Equity for the 21st Century Act) authorized \$172 billion for highways in 1998. The new transportation bill, which Congress will enact next year, will authorize at least \$250 billion in highway funding. By introducing our racial profiling bill today, we serve notice that Congress must not authorize another huge highway bill that does not effectively bar the use of transportation money to fund racial profiling stops on those highways.

The strength of our bill lies in what it requires and what it would do. The bill requires three important obligations if states are to qualify for federal transportation funds. First, law enforcement officers may not use race, national origin, or ethnicity in making decisions concerning a stop unless they are relying on a physical description that may include race to determine that a particular individual may be the person sought. Second, states must adopt and enforce standards prohibiting the use of racial profiling on streets or roads built with federal highway funds. Third, states must maintain and allow public inspection of statistical information on the racial characteristics and circumstances of each stop. Only three states even prohibit racial profiling today; ten others require only racial and ethnic data collection.

As important as information concerning who gets stopped is, what makes our bill effective is its sanction: the withholding of federal funds from states that fail to meet the three obligations of the statute. Money for streets, roads, bridges and other infrastructure is ardently pursued in the Congress. Each state and locality receives funds that are indispensable to building and maintaining major parts of its infrastructure. Next year's authorization will mean nearly 50 percent more in transportation funding to states and localities. These funds will either reinforce pervasive racial profiling or help eliminate it.

The power of transportation funding to command the necessary attention and bring quick results has been repeatedly demonstrated. Congress has successfully used federal highway funding to compel states to attack some of our most urgent problems, for example, reducing drunk driving among minors; requiring the revocation or suspensions of driving licenses of convicted drug offenders; and establishing a national minimum drinking age.